



"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE, AND IT MUST FOLLOW AS THE NIGHT THE DAY: THOU CANST NOT THEN BE FALSE TO ANY MAN."

By STECK, SHELOR & SCHRODER.

WALHALLA, SOUTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1915.

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Queen Quality SHOES

Spring Opening

The Spring Season finds us better prepared than ever before to supply your needs in Stylish, Comfortable Footwear at Fair Prices. Queen Quality Shoes are the best American Styles always. We extend a most cordial invitation to visit us and look at the new Spring Shoes.

The Morning Hours are the Best and Most Convenient.

C. W. & J. E. BAUKNIGHT,
WALHALLA, S. C.

"IT PAYS TO BUY FOR CASH."

WHAT CONSTITUTES WEALTH?

A Persian Philosopher—who albeit a Philosopher was very wise in the things of this world—when asked as to what constituted wealth, replied: "To constitute wealth there must be three gifts—No. 1, Money; No. 2, More Money; No. 3, Still More Money." There is more in this than appears to the casual eye. First, let us say, open a bank account at the WESTMINSTER BANK with a little Money. Add to it and you will have More Money. Continue adding to it and you will have Still More Money—and before you know it, you have WEALTH.

—Labor and Thrift are the Corner-stones upon which the Structures of Success and Wealth are erected.

WESTMINSTER BANK.

WALHALLA HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

The name of Derrill Darby, sixth grade, was unintentionally left off the honor roll for last month. Derrill's average for the month was 94.4.

Quite a great deal of interest was taken in the preliminary contests on Friday, March 19th, for the purpose of selecting representatives for Field Day. The following were the successful contestants:

Spelling contest—Class A, Annie Strutton, 7th grade; Class B, George Dyer, 6th grade.

Writing contest—Class A, Carolyn Rogers, 5th grade; Class B, Bennie Harden, 1st grade.

Map-drawing contest—Willie Brandt, 5th grade.

Arithmetic contest—Class A, Lucile White, 8th grade; Class B, Eunice White, 6th grade.

Composition—Class A, Grace Beard, 10th grade; Class B, Annie Busch, 6th grade.

In the athletic events the winners were: 50-yard dash, for girls 6, 7 or 8 years of age—Louise Brandt.

50-yard dash, for boys 6, 7 or 8 years of age—Ben Abbott.

25-yard sack race, for boys 8 to 11 years—Willie Brandt.

150-yard relay race, for girls 12 to 15 years—Birdie Morton, Annie Wilson and Lila Smith.

Three legged race, for boys 8 to 12 years—Ralph Hetrick and Willie Keaton.

Potato race, for girls 12 to 15 years—Birdie Morton.

Flag race, for girls 10 to 14 years—Birdie Morton, Lila Smith, Emma

Sanders, Ida Belle Oelkers, Myrtle Dixon, Margie Tatham.

Boys' Events.

Running high jump, 10 to 15 years—Edwin Hill, William Bell and George Finkenstadt.

Running broad jump, no limit—Marvin Burley, John Edwards and James Fricks.

100-yards dash, no limit—Frank Barnett, John Edwards and Clifton Cobb.

Relay race, 9 to 12 years—Ralph Hetrick, James Alexander, Willie Keaton and Harold Phillips.

Pole vault, 10 to 16 years—Colie Abbott, Sam Fretwell and William Bell.

The fifth annual oratorical contest of the Oconee Oratorical and Athletic Association will be held in the auditorium of the Walhalla High School on the evening of Friday, April 9th. Ten schools will be represented in the contest, each school sending one speaker. In addition, there will be musical selections by pupils of the different schools. It is likely that the Clemson College band will give a concert for 30 minutes preceding the regular program. Different sections of the auditorium have been reserved for the schools taking part in the contest. Tickets may be secured from Supl. Gasque at 25 cents each. Those wishing choice seats had best secure their tickets early.

State Inspector of Drugs.

Florence, March 22.—Dr. W. H. Darby, for years a pharmacist here, has been appointed State inspector of drugs under the anti-narcotic law. Dr. Darby is an experienced pharmacist, a man of tact, and will make an ideal officer. He came to Florence 25 years ago from Columbia,

NEW COTTON RECORD FOR 1914.

Final Figures Place U. S. Cotton Crop at 16,102,143 Bales.

Washington, March 20.—The greatest cotton crop ever produced in the United States was grown in 1914.

Census bureau statistics, issued today, giving final ginning figures, officially place the 1914 crop as a record, with 16,102,143 bales of 500 pounds each. That is 409,442 equivalent 500-pound bales, or 204,721,000 pounds, more than produced in the great crop of 1911.

In addition to the great production of lint cotton a record quantity of linter cotton, which is extensively used in the manufacture of military explosives, was obtained. This cotton, deflinted from the seed at oil mills, amounted to 395,732,000 pounds and brought the total 1914 crop to 16,893,604 equivalent 500-pound bales, or 8,446,803,500 pounds.

While the crop was a record one, the only States to make new records in production were Alabama, Louisiana and Oklahoma. The other cotton States all came close to their records.

Official Summary.

The 1914 cotton crop of the United States aggregated 15,873,002 running bales of lint, or 16,102,143 equivalent 500-pound bales, the census bureau announced today. The department of agriculture on December 10 estimated 15,966,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. These figures compare with 16,982,811 running bales, or 14,156,486 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, 13,488,539 running bales, or 13,703,421 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1912, and 15,553,073 running bales, or 15,692,701 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1911, the three largest crops prior to 1914. Included in the 1914 figures are 121,451 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass.

Round bales included numbered 57,618, compared with 99,962 in 1913, 81,528 in 1912 and 101,554 in 1911.

Sea island bales included numbered 81,598, compared with 77,563 in 1913, 73,777 in 1912 and 119,293 in 1911.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop was 507.2 pounds, compared with 506.2 in 1913, 508 in 1912 and 504.5 in 1911.

Gineries operated for the crop numbered 24,522, compared with 24,749 in 1913, 25,279 in 1912 and 26,349 in 1911.

Linter cotton, not included in total ginning figures, amounted to 772,270 running bales, or 791,464 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 631,153 running bales, or 638,881 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, 602,324 running bales, or 609,594 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1912, and 556,276 running bales, or 557,575 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1911.

Production by States.

Production of States in equivalent 500-pound bales, exclusive of linters, with comparisons, follow:

Alabama—1914.....1,750,281
1913.....1,495,485
1912.....1,342,275
1911.....1,716,534

Arkansas—1914.....1,015,674
1913.....1,072,846
1912.....792,048
1911.....939,302

Florida—1914.....80,963
1913.....58,695
1912.....52,760
1911.....83,388

Georgia—1914.....2,735,470
1913.....2,316,601
1912.....1,776,546
1911.....2,768,627

Louisiana—1914.....447,861
1913.....443,821
1912.....376,096
1911.....384,597

Mississippi—1914.....1,244,703
1913.....1,310,743
1912.....1,046,418
1911.....1,203,545

Missouri—1914.....81,587
1913.....67,105

RESEMBLES GOV. MANNING.

Similarity Deceived a Number of People in Anderson.

(Anderson Intelligencer.)

That Governor Richard L. Manning has a double in this part of the State probably was not known until yesterday, when three people of this city spotted the man. He is W. L. Verner, cashier of the Bank of Walhalla. A newspaper man saw the Walhalla gentleman approaching at a distance and at once made a bee line for him, taking him for Governor Manning. When the newspaper man discovered his error he remarked to a citizen passing along that that man looked like Governor Manning. Strange to say, this visitor remarked, "Well, I thought the same thing this morning. I was talking to a man in town and we saw Mr. Verner approaching, and both of us remarked at the same time that he looked like Governor Manning. The only marked difference between the two gentlemen, in appearance, is that Mr. Verner has not the reddish hair of Governor Manning. With that exception they are as much alike as two peas in a pod."

Card of Thanks.

Editor Keowee Courier: Please allow us space in your valuable paper to express our heartfelt thanks to our friends and neighbors for their kind assistance during the short illness and death of our dear husband and father. May God's richest blessings ever rest upon them. May they find such friends when they are called to cross the river of sorrow is our earnest desire.

Mrs. D. P. Simpson and Children.
Westminster, R. F. D., March 22.

1912.....55,691
1911.....96,808
North Carolina—1914.....925,233
1913.....792,545
1912.....865,653
1911.....1,075,826

Oklahoma—1914.....1,261,350
1913.....840,387
1912.....1,021,250
1911.....1,022,092

South Carolina—1914.....1,524,595
1913.....1,377,814
1912.....1,183,128
1911.....1,648,712

Tennessee—1914.....382,431
1913.....379,471
1912.....276,546
1911.....449,737

Texas—1914.....4,584,933
1913.....3,944,387
1912.....4,380,210
1911.....4,256,427

Virginia—1914.....25,182
1913.....28,490
1912.....24,398
1911.....29,891

All Other States—1914.....63,880
1913.....32,513
1912.....11,402
1911.....17,215

The census bureau announced that the statistics of this report for 1914 are subject to slight corrections in the full report, to be published early in May.

Increased Production.

A feature of the crop was greatly increased production in California and Arizona, two States where the cotton growing industry is in its infancy, and where a superior quality of the staple is raised.

California's production amounted to 49,835 bales, or 24,917,500 pounds, while Arizona's was 7,142 bales, or 3,571,000 pounds.

Unofficial estimates place the value of the crop, which this season has been greatly reduced by the effect of the European war, at \$570,000,000 for lint. This is based on an average price of 7.2 cents a pound to producers and an estimate of 70 per cent as the quantity already sold with the remainder selling at an average of 7.8 cents a pound. On the same basis the value of the seed is estimated at \$134,000,000. These make the estimated value of the 1914-15 crop to cotton farmers \$704,000,000.

HORRIBLE HORRORS OF WAR.

Sir Thomas Lipton Speaks of the Awful Conditions in Serbia.

London, March 22.—"Just as it took fire to stop the great plague in London, so fires are needed to clear Serbia of typhus. Infected houses and the clothing of the people must be burned, as the disease is carried by vermin," said Sir Thomas Lipton to-night in a statement to the Associated Press, in which he recounted appalling conditions in Serbia, where he has been making personal investigation.

"I met on the country roads the sick, too weak to crawl to a hospital; bullock carts were gathering them up. Often a woman and children were leading bullocks, the husband and father in the cart, raving with fever. Scarcely enough people remain unstricken to dig graves for the dead, which lie exposed in the cemeteries."

"The situation is entirely beyond the control of the present force, which imperatively needs all the help it can get—tents, hospitals, doctors, nurses, modern appliances, and clothing to replace the garments full of typhus bearing vermin."

Describing the hospital at Ghevgheh, where Dr. J. F. Donnelly of the American Red Cross died, he said:

"The place is a village in a barren, uncultivated country, the hospital an old tobacco factory. In it were crowded 1,400 patients, on mattresses, or even straw—men lying in the trenches for months, swarming with vermin. All diseases—typhus, typhoid, dysentery and small-pox—were herded together. In such a state Dr. Donnelly found the hospital, where he had a force of six American doctors, 12 American nurses and three Serbian doctors."

"When I visited the hospital three American doctors, the three Serbian doctors and nine of the nurses were sick."

"The patients were waited on by Austrian prisoners. The fumes of reeking wounds and fever were unbearable."

"The first thing Dr. Donnelly did on his arrival was to test the water, which he found infected. He then improvised boilers in which to boil water. 'The boilers saved 500 lives,' said Dr. Donnelly. He also built ovens in which to bake the clothes of the patients, but he was later provided with a proper sterilizing apparatus."

Sir Thomas described Dr. Donnelly as one of the greatest heroes of war.

SHOTS ACROSS BOW OF GERMAN

Vessel by American Guns Turn Her Back to Port.

San Juan, P. R., March 21.—The German merchant steamer Odenwald, which attempted to leave port late today without obtaining clearance papers, was stopped as she was passing out the entrance to the harbor by two shots fired across her bow from a 5-inch gun, and direct shots from a Maxim. She then returned and was taken in charge by the collector of customs.

Permission to sail was refused the Odenwald by the collector pending instructions from Washington. The steamer has been at San Juan since August 6. Three days ago she began coaling and taking on provisions. Failing to obtain clearance papers, her commander apparently decided to risk the attempt to put to sea. A heavy gun on Morro Castle sent two shots across her bows, but it was not until the machine gun opened a direct fire that the steamer headed back to port.

BLEW TOP OF HIS HEAD OFF.

White Man of Greenwood Commits Suicide With Gun.

Greenwood, March 20.—Belton Horne, a white man about 45 years of age, committed suicide Thursday afternoon at his home in the Cambridge section of the county by blowing the top of his head off with a shotgun. This decision was reached by a jury appointed by Magistrate W. F. Hamilton, who held an inquest over the body.

The suicide took his own life while alone in the house occupied by himself and Jack Horne, and evidence showed that he had carefully planned the deed. Upon his return from a patch of woods nearby, where he had been working, Jack Horne found the body on the floor with the shotgun lying at his side. He had pulled out one shoe and sock and it is supposed he pulled the trigger with his toe.

Horne is said to have been des-

COURT MEETS AND ADJOURNS.

One Case Tried, that Resulting in a Mistrial—Jury Dismissed.

The Court of Common Pleas was convened in Walhalla Monday afternoon and the juries were dismissed Tuesday evening. Judge Gary failed to reach Walhalla Monday morning, having been left by the train at Anderson. He arrived on the noon train, and Court was convened at the regular after-dinner hour.

Only one case went before a jury, that being the case of R. M. Cheek vs. T. N. Carter, being a suit for damages growing out of an automobile accident by reason of the machine frightening a horse, the animal running away and doing damage to the vehicle. This was the third time that the case has gone before a jury, each time a mistrial resulting.

After the close of this case Tuesday evening the Court was adjourned sine die, and Judge Gary left this (Wednesday) morning.

WILLIAM HENRY CARY DEAD.

Passed Away Tuesday at His Home at Honea Path.

Honea Path, March 23.—Special: William Henry Cary died here this morning at 8.20 o'clock after a protracted illness. His death had been expected for several days. Burial will take place at Seneca Wednesday afternoon, and the funeral services will be conducted by his pastor, Rev. Edward S. Reaves, of the Baptist church at this place.

The deceased was born at Old Pickens on April 18, 1853. His brothers were Julia C. Cary, deceased; James P. Cary, of Pickens; Frank M. Cary, of Seneca; Z. G. Cary, of Charlotte, N. C.; and L. W. Cary, deceased. He had one sister, Mrs. Pickens Huffman (deceased). On November 4th, 1880, he was married to Miss Sallie A. Peritt, of Greenville, who survives him. Of this union there are four children who survive their father—L. R. Cary, of Paris, Texas; Mrs. Joe McConahey, of Lenoir, N. C.; Miss Wilona Cary, of Honea Path, and W. Harry Cary, of Charleston.

The deceased joined the Baptist church at Elberton, Ga., in 1884. He had been a resident of Honea Path for three years and was engaged in the cotton brokerage business, associated with his brother, Frank M. Cary. The deceased was a man of unquestioned business integrity and was held in high esteem by the entire community.

There are hosts of friends in Walhalla and Oconee county who will learn of Mr. Cary's death with deep regret. For several years he and his family resided in Walhalla, and were highly esteemed by all our citizens. The Courier joins with many others in extending to the bereaved ones sincere sympathy in their sorrow.

Killed While Resisting Arrest.

Allendale, March 20.—Leo Johnson, a negro on W. L. John's place, near Baldoe, was shot and killed while resisting arrest Thursday afternoon. He had secreted himself in a negro cabin, and on entering Sheriff Morris and his deputies had a narrow escape from shots from his pistol. The posse was forced to withdraw, and one Frank Grubbs, a deputy, on opening a window to locate Johnson, received a bullet in his hip. Sheriff Morris then fired through the wall of the house, inflicting a mortal wound upon the negro, from which he died in a few hours. Johnson was wanted for assault upon Magistrate L. C. Bennett, of Baldoe, who was shot at several times by the negro a few days ago, on the public road.

Magistrate Bennett met the negro at a very early hour, driving very fast, and when he was asked the cause of his haste, answered with pistol shots.

Peace Treaty With Russia.

Washington, March 22.—Ratifications of the peace commission treaty between the United States and Russia were exchanged today by Secretary Bryan and George Bakhmetoff, the Russian ambassador. Fifteen such treaties now are in force.

pendent for some time. Several days ago he told some of his friends that if they found him dead any time soon they could say that he had killed himself.

The dead man had no immediate relatives in this county. Magistrate Hamilton stated this afternoon that he thought his father lived in Greenville county.

The suicide left no money, and he was buried at the expense of the county.